

Cordillera (i.e., in Argentina), where this species is still fairly common. Dr. Parodi thought that the specimens sent to Desvieux and shared by him with Robert Brown had probably come from the herbarium of Zea and were doubtless part of the collection in Madrid. Therefore, in spite of errors in data, the type has been located and identified and the very probable source of the specimen has been discovered. Our *Pappophorum Wrightii* Wats. thus becomes a synonym of *Enneapogon Desvauzii* Beauv.

With the removal of *Pappophorum Wrightii* from it, the genus *Pappophorum* can be limited to plants having one-nerved glumes and lemmas that are dissected into an indefinite number (ten to many) of fine, unequal, scaberulous awns. So limited, *Pappophorum* is confined to the Americas. *Enneapogon*, on the other hand, with seven- to many-nerved glumes and lemmas that are crowned with nine flat, usually plumose awns that are equal (or subequal) in length, is widely distributed. There are nineteen species in Australia, ten or more in Africa, and five or six in Asia, one of which, *E. borealis* (Griseb.) Honda, closely resembles the only American species, *E. Desvauzii*. In two of the African species of *Enneapogon*, the nine flat awns are not plumose. In *E. Desvauzii*, cleistogamous spikelets are produced in the lower sheaths; Miss Burbidge found cleistogenes in four Australian species, and the writer found them in one Asiatic and in two African species of *Enneapogon*.

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TWO SPECIES OF MICONIA FROM SALVADOR

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In most of the Melastomataceae the style, even in bud, is elongate and lengthens further during anthesis so that it is usually about as long as the filaments. How then shall we interpret a few "species" in which the style is permanently short or nearly aborted? Is this a specific character or merely a teratological condition? Within the section *Cremanium* of the genus *Miconia* there are five such species, all known from a few specimens only: *M. hemenostigma* Naud. (1851), "stylus fere nullus in umbilico ovarii inclusus," *M. biperulifera* Cogn. (1891), "stylo nullo," *M. purulensis* Donn. Sm. (1908), "stylus in floribus perscrutatis nullus," *M. minuta* Gl. (1925), "style 0.7 mm. long," and *M. brachygyna* Gl. (1930), "style 0.5 mm. long." The last three seem to be closely related and the short style may there be a group character; possibly the first should be included with them. But the second is quite different, and now I find a sixth in which the whole pistil is completely lacking.

Miconia sterilis sp. nov. Sect. Cremanium. Frutex bimetralis, caulibus juvenilibus 4-sulcatis densissime hirsutis denique glabrescentibus, pilis 1–2 mm. longis. Petioli 2–4 cm. longi, inferne glabri, superne sparse hirsuti. Laminae tenues, anguste oblongo-ovatae, usque ad 15 cm. longae 5.5 cm. latae, breviter acuminatae, integrae et ciliatae, basi obtusae, 5-ple-nerviae, supra glabrae, subtus ad venas primarias et secundarias sparse breviterque hirsutae; venae exteriores submarginales, secundariae sub angulo 70° orientes supra medium curvatae, cum venulis supra subplanae subtus vix elevatae. Panicula pyramidalis 8 cm. longa a basi ramosa, fere glabra, cymulis saepe 5-floris. Flores 5-meri. Hypanthium urceolato-globosum, ad torum 1.9 mm. longum, extus glabrum minute rubro-punctatum, parietibus crassis. Calycis tubus 0.3 mm. longus; sepala late depresso-semicircularia e sinibus rotundatis, 0.3 mm. longa; dentes exteriores minuti, adpressi, triangulari-acuminati. Petala alba, late obovata, fere equilatera, leviter retusa, 1.5 mm. longa, 1.7 mm. lata. Stamina isomorpha; filamenta complanata, 1.5 mm. longa, supra medium geniculata; antherae obovato-oblongae, 1.8 mm. longae, a basi ad medium 4-loculares, poris 2 latis dehiscentes; connectivum infra thecas subteres, ca. 0.5 mm. productum. Ovarium nullum.

Type. East side of Los Eses miles, Department of Chalatenango, El Salvador, altitude 2200 meters, *Tucker 1100* (Herbarium of the University of California no. 693856). In general facies and structure of the anthers the species is strongly suggestive of the well known *M. theaezans* (Bonpl.) Cogn. It differs in its pubescence of simple hairs, its pli-nerved leaves, its 2-pored anthers, and the complete absence of the pistil. It may be more closely related to *M. biperulifera*, the anthers of which I have not examined. It is, of course, difficult to imagine a species in which all individuals lack a necessary reproductive organ. There is no present evidence to show whether this is a staminate portion of a dioecious or monoecious plant or merely a teratological specimen.

Miconia Tuckeri sp. nov. Sect. Cremanium. Frutex bimetralis, ramis juvenilibus tenuiter stellato-floccosis, denique fere glabris. Petioli 2–5 cm. longi, dense floccosi et supra sparse hirtelli. Laminae firmulae, anguste oblongo-ovatae, usque ad 15 cm. longae, 5 cm. latae, acuminatae, minutissime denticulatae, dentibus incurvis callosis, basi rotundatae, 5-nerviae, supra juventute minutissime furfuraceae mox glabrae, subtus ad venas minute furfuraceae et sparse hirtellae, pilis ca. 1 mm. longis; venae supra planae, subtus elevatae, secundariae fere transversae. Panicula pedunculata pyramidalis ramosa, 1 dm. longa, sparse furfuracea. Flores 5-meri. Hypanthium subglobosum, ad torum 3 mm. longum, minutissime rubro-punctatum. Calycis tubus 0.5 mm. longus; sepala rotundata a sinibus latis, 0.5 mm. longa; dentes exteriores triangulares, sepala aequantia. Petala alba, obovata, 2 mm. longa.

Stamina isomorpha; filamenta complanata, 2.4 mm. longa, supra medium geniculata; antherae oblongae, 2.4 mm. longae, 2-loculares, poro lato dehiscentes; connectivo ad basin dilatatum, brevissime productum, et infra thecas in lobos 2 laterales rotundatos deflexum. Ovarium semi-inferum, 3-loculare; stylus glaber, 4 mm. longus, superne incrassatus; stigma vix capitatum.

Type. Cloud-forest, east side of Los Esesmites, Department of Chalatenango, El Salvador, altitude 2300 meters, *Tucker 998* (Herbarium of the University of California no. 693855). The plant resembles *M. purulensis* Donn. Sm. and *M. hemenostigma* Naud. in general aspect, but differs from both in its well developed style and considerably larger flowers.

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THE INTRODUCTION OF VIOLA LANCEOLATA INTO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

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Viola lanceolata L. is an abundant and conspicuous plant in several localized marshy areas in western Washington. The unexpected occurrence of this eastern species in this region has prompted much interest. Jones (5) held that it could be adventive here, but that on the basis of ecological evidence this was highly improbable. He thought, rather, that it was a relictual species which had been missed by previous collectors. Baker (2) speculated that seeds of this species had been carried in mud adhering to the feet of migrating water fowl from Venezuela, where it is known to occur. Baird (1) also has commented on the occurrence of this violet in western Washington, but she offered no explanation. Since *V. lanceolata* was previously not known from west of Minnesota, it is little wonder that its occurrence in the Pacific Northwest has invited comment.

Although many of the areas in which *V. lanceolata* now appears to be indigenous were intensively botanized many years ago this species was not collected. For example, Douglas (4) collected for many days near the mouth of the Columbia and on the Long Beach Peninsula in Pacific County, Washington. The writer is personally well acquainted in this area and has been able to locate specific spots in which Douglas collected on the Long Beach Peninsula from 1825 to 1827. Since Douglas collected species of violets and other plants which still grow there, it seems improbable that so keen a collector would have missed *V. lanceolata* if it occurred in the area at that time.

There appears to be a more logical explanation for the occurrence of this violet in the Pacific Northwest. *Viola lanceolata* is a common species in many cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon* Ait.)